

## INSURGENTS HAVE THEIR WAY

SENATE HARMONY ASSURED BY CONCESSIONS TO THEM.

Their Demand for Patronage and Good Committee Jobs Likely to Be Granted—Power for La Follette, Cummins, Brewster and Others of the Twelve.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—All Republican Senators, insurgents as well as regulars, participated in the party caucus that was held immediately after the session of the Senate to-day. The action was harmonious throughout. Senator Cullom was elected chairman and as such will name the Committee on Committees and the Senate steering committee.

Twelve insurgent Republicans in the Senate submitted this morning a proposal looking to harmony in the new organization of the Senate. Numbering twelve out of fifty, they made a claim to one-fourth of the patronage of the Senate, to one-fourth representation on important committees, and the right to decide for themselves what the committee assignments of the twelve should be.

The leaders of the conservative wing were apparently disposed to concede these demands in the interest of party harmony, and it is believed here that there will be no difficulty in the way of harmonious action by the Republicans in reorganizing the Senate. As a result of the deal all remote prospects for a coalition between the Democrats and insurgent Republicans looking to a control of the Senate have disappeared.

Under the agreement the insurgents will get some very important committee assignments. They were saying to-day that both Senator Cummins and Senator La Follette would be on the Committee on Finance and that La Follette would go on the Committee on Interstate Commerce as well. Senator Burne of Oregon will probably be chairman of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, and Senator Brewster of Kansas will be added to the membership of that committee. Senator Brown of Nebraska will go upon the Judiciary Committee. Altogether the insurgents will be satisfied with good things.

The most important results of the programme for recognition of the insurgents will be the reorganization of the Committee on Interstate Commerce, for many years presided over by the late Senator Ekins of West Virginia. Senator Clapp of Minnesota, an insurgent, will become chairman under the rule of seniority. In addition to Senator Clapp the committee will have Senator Cummins and Senator La Follette if the insurgent programme goes through, which probably will give the railroads of the country cause to take notice.

The twelve Republicans who were banded together as Senators La Follette of Wisconsin, Cummins of Iowa, Brewster of Kansas, Clapp of Minnesota, Ekins of West Virginia, Gorman of North Dakota, Crawford of South Dakota, Brown of Nebraska, Dixon of Montana and Works of California.

Senator Gamble of South Dakota, who at times has voted with the insurgents, and Senator Townsend of Michigan, who was claimed as an insurgent, did not enlist under the insurgent banner to-day. Trouble is expected in the party conference of Democratic Senators to be held this week. There is a sharp cleavage between what has come to be known as the Bailey wing and the so-called "progressive" Democrats, led by Senator William Joel Stone of Missouri.

Senator Bailey's following had apparently settled upon Senator Thomas S. Martin of Virginia as chairman of the Democratic caucus and minority leader to succeed Senator Money. Members of the Stone faction were saying to-day that they had enough votes to prevent the election of Senator Martin and would give the minority leadership either to Senator Culberson of Texas or Senator Stone of Missouri.

Senator Martin's friends were confident to-day that he would be elected. It was said in his behalf that he represents no faction, but will have support from both sides, and is expected to chair a committee of a united Democratic organization.

Since Senator Money's retirement Senator Shively of Indiana, as vice-chairman of the caucus, has the responsibility of calling the Democratic Senators together. It was said to-day that the caucus might be called for Thursday, but probably would be postponed until Saturday. It was manifest that an effort was being made to harmonize the conflicting differences and to elect a chairman unanimously.

## LONG ISLAND TOWN ELECTIONS.

**Democrat Wins for Supervisor in Col. Roosevelt's Town.**

HEMPSTEAD, April 4.—In North Hempstead township to-day Philip J. Christ, Democrat, won by 300 majority the Supervisorship over Jotham Post, Republican. Inyster Bay township James Cooke, Democrat, was elected over Charles Painter, Republican, by 165. In Hempstead Moses Craft, Republican, defeated Floyd Weeks, Democrat, by 144.

SOUTHOLD, April 4.—Lewellen S. Terry, Republican, was elected Supervisor of Southold township to-day. He snowed under G. Frank Tutthill, his Democratic opponent. The campaign was hotly contested. The question of liquor licenses was involved. This town voted to go "wet" by a small majority.

PATCHOGUE, April 4.—At the Brookhaven town election to-day Dayton Hedges, Democrat, was elected Supervisor by a majority of 285. The town went "wet" on the liquor question. The balance of the Democratic ticket won out with possibly one exception.

ROCKY HILL, April 4.—In Suffolk county the Republicans made a gain of one seat on the Board of Supervisors. While the Democrats had had control of six out of the ten townships the parties now stand tied five to five. The five Republican townships are Southampton, Shelter Island, Southold, Riverhead and Smithtown. Islip, Babylon, Huntington, Patchogue and Rocky Hill were won by Democrats. In Islip C. Milton Rogers, Democrat, was reelected Supervisor by a majority of 275, and the whole Democratic ticket was elected.

## Up-State Election.

BATAVIA, N. Y., April 4.—At the village election in Leroy to-day the Democratic ticket was elected for the first time in many years.

LEWIS, N. Y., April 4.—At the village election in Palmyra to-day the Democrats elected Samuel H. Hunt President and Fred Kelly Police Justice. The Republicans elected T. L. Cook Assessor and Nelson C. Brown Justice. There were three Democratic and three Republican Trustees. There was a bitter fight to turn the village Republican.

## Two Indiana Towns Go Dry.

FRANKFORT, Ind., April 4.—The dry carried the city by 185 majority.

SULLY, Ind., April 4.—The drys to-day got a majority against the saloons of 30.

## Woman Mayor of Kansas Town.

HENNEVELL, Kan., April 4.—Mrs. Ella Wilson is Mayor or Mayorese of this city. At the city election held yesterday she and O. M. Akers were tied for the office. At that time it was suggested that the two candidates draw lots for the office. But that did not appeal to the male voters. They said that if Mrs. Wilson could race Akers to a horse she would have the office. The race was held and Mrs. Wilson declared her victory. After that Mrs. Wilson gave an oyster supper and the whole town celebrated her victory.

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## WEPT A WEEK; IN HOSPITAL

**WOMAN ODDLY BROUGHT TO HOTEL AND LEFT ALONE.**

Known as Inez A. Bennett of Hartford—Man and Woman Took Her to the Hotel Last Wednesday and Have Not Called—She Went Out But Once.

A young woman who said that she was Inez A. Bennett of 75 Albany street, Hartford, Conn., was taken to Bellevue Hospital last night from the Hotel Frederick, at 210 West Fifty-sixth street, suffering from hysteria.

Night Manager Taylor of the hotel caused the removal of the young woman, who appears to be about 23 years old. Mr. Taylor said last night that she was brought to the hotel in a taxi cab on Wednesday night last by a man and a woman. The man was about 35 and the woman, say, 28. All three were well dressed. Miss Bennett particularly so. She had a trunk and suitcase. The girl was crying when she entered the hotel.

A suite had been reserved for them already by telephone order, but when all three looked at it they had it changed to a more expensive suite on the front of the house. Miss Bennett registered alone. The man and woman remained in the suite for some little time that night and while there sent out for sleeping powders.

The girl continued crying after her companions had left the hotel and cried all night and all the next day. Other women guests of the hotel hearing her finally sent her to her room on Thursday and offered to do anything they could for her. They did not succeed in quieting her, however, and the young woman continued crying at short intervals throughout the rest of her stay at the hotel.

She had her meals sent to her room, but ate little of them. The only time she left her room was on Sunday night, when she took a taxi cab and was gone about two hours. She returned in another taxi cab and told the chauffeur to call the next day for her money. He did so and she saw him, but said that she had no money at that time. She told him to return later and she would have it.

There were several telephone calls for her, and she did some telephoning on her own account. One of the calls was from Hartford. Once she refused to allow a woman calling herself "Irene" to speak to her apartment.

A little while afterward the same woman called again by telephone and was allowed to speak to her. Last night the same woman's voice asked the clerk at the desk how Miss Bennett was and he told her of the continued crying. The woman told him to get a doctor and whatever else was needed and all expenses would be paid.

The clerk asked the woman why, if she was a friend of Miss Bennett, she did not come to the hotel and look after her. The woman did not reply to this. The woman had been in the hotel for some time.

The night that she was visited by some of the other women guests the latter took Miss Bennett to the room of one of them and she sat down at a piano and played for some time. The guests said she played exceedingly well.

Word was received from Hartford last night that Miss Bennett's mother would come here to-day to get her daughter.

## FIRE PANIC IN COLON.

**Succession of Incendiary Crimes Baffles the Police.**

COLON, April 4.—Since the recent great fire which menaced the entire city Colon has had a succession of alarms. There have been at least twenty fires of known incendiary origin. The Governor of the province received a letter some days ago saying that the firebugs would not cease work until Colon is in ashes.

Reinforced police and fire departments have been unable to cope with the trouble. In addition 3,000 persons are still homeless as a result of the great blaze, the loss from which is now placed at a million dollars. A conservative estimate places the death list at eight, although only two bodies were recovered.

Three persons were seen to fall from a blazing balcony and were incinerated before the fire fighters, using great pieces of corrugated iron siding for shields, could reach them.

The police department of the Colon Commission, the Red Cross and the local government are contributing to the support of the sufferers from the great fire, but other aid is badly needed. Many of the homeless sleep in army tents or in the baseball bleachers. A baby was born in the latter the day after the fire.

## The Weather.

April 5.—Rain and warmer weather were the prevailing conditions yesterday in all sections from the Mississippi Valley eastward, excepting generally fair weather in New England and lower temperatures in the West.

Between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific coast and from Kansas south to the west Gulf coast it was colder.

East of Minnesota, freezing temperatures invaded only the most northern States.

In this city the morning was cloudy; rain began about noon; warmer; wind light to fresh easterly; average humidity, 76 per cent; barometer corrected to read to sea level, 30.48; 3 P. M., 30.40.

The temperature yesterday, as recorded by the official thermometer, is shown in the annexed table:

WASHINGTON FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

For eastern New York, rain or snow in northern, rain in southern parts to-day and to-morrow; warmer to-day, colder to-morrow in western part; break to high southerly winds shifting to south-westerly and west by to-morrow.

For New England, rain or snow and warmer to-day; rain to-morrow; somewhat colder; break to high southerly winds, becoming northerly to-morrow.

For New Jersey and Delaware, rain to-day and to-morrow; break to high southerly winds becoming northerly to-morrow.

For western New York, rain and warmer to-day; rain or snow to-morrow and colder; break to high southerly winds shifting to northwesterly to-morrow.

## SHOTS FIRED IN ST. PETER'S

**AMERICANS ALARMED AT MASS IN GREAT ROMAN CHURCH.**

Austrian Hater of All Religions Fires at Officiating Priest and Wounds a Policeman—Strange Story of Lost Legacy and Murder—Pope Greatly Shocked.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

ROME, April 4.—During mass at St. Peter's this morning an Austrian, who was at first thought to be insane, entered the church and levelled a revolver at the priest. He then shot a policeman who rushed to disarm him.

The congregation, which included many Americans and English, became panic-stricken and rushed out of the building. The man was finally disarmed. The policeman was slightly wounded.

It was learned later by the police that the man who did the shooting was a bricklayer by the name of Pietro Desanti and that he was 42 years of age. He said that he was a native of Austria. He added that he was neither a socialist nor an anarchist, but an anti-clerical who hated all religions and priests.

Continuing his narrative to the police he said that he came to Rome last August with the fixed intention of killing the Pope. At first it was his intention to secure a place as a gardener in the Vatican grounds and wait an opportunity to shoot the pontiff as he was taking a walk in the gardens. After thinking it over he realized the impossibility of this plan or of the alternative of reaching the papal apartments owing to the strict surveillance maintained by the Vatican guards.

In view of all this he at last decided to kill a priest, and for that purpose he purchased a revolver and went to St. Peter's, where he waited till the mass was ended. Then he drew his weapon and aimed at the celebrant as the latter passed him on his way to the sacristy. Much to his regret, he said, he missed the priest, but he would try again if he ever got the chance.

Desanti also told the police that his hatred of religion was due to the fact that an uncle and aunt who had reared him had disinherited him at the instigation of the priests and had left their money to the Church. When he found that this plan was on foot he killed his uncle and aunt and after being tried and convicted for the murder he was sentenced to death.

Afterward this was commuted to life imprisonment. He served twenty years and was then released. Upon regaining his liberty he emigrated to the United States, where he worked hard and saved sufficient money to enable him to come to Rome. His idea all the time was to kill the Pope.

Mr. Orzi, who narrowly escaped death when the first shot was fired, said that he heard the bullet whistle within an inch of his head. He saw a policeman running toward Desanti, who was evidently on the point of pulling the trigger of his revolver a second time. Suddenly a man who was standing near struck the would-be assassin a violent blow on the arm and a second shot struck the policeman, who, although wounded in the arm, succeeded in disarming his assailant.

The Pope when informed of the outrage was terribly shocked and grieved. He told his attendants that he attributed the sacrilege to the growing sentiment of anti-clericalism in Italy. The Pope sent his blessing and a message of sympathy to Mr. Orzi, at the same time congratulating him on his fortunate escape. Later he forwarded a gift of \$200 to the wounded policeman and expressed the intention of conferring upon him the Pontifical order Pro Ecclesia Pontifice.

The police do not believe that Desanti is mad and for that reason he will be charged with attempted murder.

The side chapel in St. Peter's, where the outrage was committed, will have to be reconstructed.

## GARIBALDI TO HELP ALBANIA.

**Quotes His Father as Saying That Her Cause Was the Cause of Italy.**

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, April 4.—The following despatch has been received by mail from the Rome correspondent of THE SUN, the Italian press censor having stopped its transmission by telegraph:

"Gen. Ricciotti Garibaldi says he is not surprised at the outbreak of a revolution in Albania. He knew that the Albanians had been collecting arms and had been smuggled in on a large scale from Germany and Belgium. The insurgents, he said, were well armed but needed money."

"Gen. Garibaldi produced a telegram from the leaders of the revolution asking his help. He said he could not forget his father's words, that the cause of Albania was the cause of Italy, and consequently he had determined to help the insurgents."

"The General does not wish to create complications for the Italian Government and consequently has organized an expedition to Albania with the utmost secrecy. He is now awaiting developments before making a start for the front."

"He hopes the Powers will intervene to prevent the Turks from crushing the Albanians, but unless the situation improves, or if the revolution extends, he is determined to lead an expedition in aid of the Albanians."

## BIGELOW ON ARBITRATION.

**Doesn't Expect Much Result From Taft-Gray Agitation.**

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, April 4.—John Bigelow, the veteran American statesman, who is now here, does not anticipate any great result from President Taft's arbitration scheme. He said in an interview to-day: "The plan is all very well for putting an end to disputes between nations, but I think that while we are at war commercially with every other country in the world, and even with our own people, while we are putting on an average tariff of 50 per cent on all commodities, it is rather absurd to go on talking about stopping war by arbitration."

"Asked what he thought would be likely to be the outcome of the present negotiation in regard to arbitration between the United States and Great Britain Mr. Bigelow said: 'Not much.'"

## DOCK STRIKE SPREADS.

**French Laborers Quit Work in Brest, St. Nazaire and Rouen—Soldiers on Guard.**

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, April 4.—The dock laborers' strike has extended to-night to Brest, St. Nazaire and Rouen.

These ports are being guarded by the military.

Newburgh's Mayor to Help Osborne.

ALBANY, April 4.—State Forest, Fish and Game Commissioner Thomas Mott Osborne has appointed Mayor Benjamin McClung of Newburgh a assistant county agent to the department at a salary of \$3,000 a year. Mayor McClung succeeds Ellis J. Staley of Albany, who became attorney for Albany county.

## USUAL CAMORRIST DENIAL.

**Marinis Says He Befriended Abbatemaggio, Who Accuses Him.**

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

VITERBO, Italy, April 4.—Gennaro de Marinis, one of the Camorristas on trial for the murder of Gennaro Cuocolo, was examined by President Bianchi to-day. He denied the charges against him in the crime, but admitted that he was on terms of friendship with Enrico Alfano, the head of the Honorable Society.

Referring to Abbatemaggio, the chief informer, De Marinis said he (De Marinis) had befriended him when he was poor and was employed as a coachman. The prisoner said he was at Monte Virgine the day of the Cuocolo murder and did not get home till late.

He declared he was not acquainted with any of the other alleged murderers except Nicola Morra.

De Marinis denied on cross-examination that he was acquainted with Cuocolo. He denied also that he was a member of the Camorra. When a ring that was alleged to have belonged to Cuocolo was shown to him he said that it was not gold and had not been worn by the dead man. As Cuocolo was a big man the witness said that it was improbable that it would fit even his little finger.

The presiding judge acceded to a request of De Marinis that an expert be allowed to examine the ring to ascertain if it would have fitted Cuocolo.

Throughout the examination the witness treated Abbatemaggio with the utmost disdain. He said that the informer was a poor devil who had falsely accused the prisoners at the instigation of the carabinieri.

## \$735 FOR WHISTLER'S 'DOORWAY.'

**Etchings of Lee Hutchins of New York Auctioned in London.**

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, April 4.—The sale of the valuable collection of etchings and engravings of Lee Hutchins of New York began at the rooms of Christie, Manson & Woods to-day. The highest price of the day, \$735, was brought by Whistler's "The Doorway," an early impression printed by the artist.

Some of the other prices were as follows: Meryon etching, "Le Stryge," \$477.50; another printed by the same artist, "Le Petit Pont," \$220.50; another Meryon, "La Galerie de Notre Dame," \$210; "Tourelle," by Meryon, \$304.50; "Le Pont au Change," Meryon, \$220.50; "Maude Standing," by Whistler, \$157.50; "The Little Lagoon," Whistler, \$157.50; "The Traghetto," Whistler, \$157.50; "The Riva," Whistler, \$158; "San Giorgio," Whistler, \$210, and "The Riva" No. 2, \$210.

## ANGLO-JAPANESE TREATY.

**New Duties on British Wares High Despite Large Reductions.**

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, April 4.—The new Anglo-Japanese treaty was signed to-day. It is understood that as a result of the negotiations here Japan has reduced by 80 per cent the amount of the tariffs proposed in the original draft of the treaty.

The reductions affect both cotton and woollen goods. In spite of this the new tariff rates are considerably higher than those of the last treaty.

## FRANCE WANTS CONCESSIONS.

**Reciprocity Deal With Canada Baffles "Most Favored Nation" Clause.**

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, April 4.—At a meeting of the Customs Committee of the Chamber of Deputies to-day Deputy Pichon made a report on the probable effects the commercial agreement between the United States and Canada might have on French commerce. The report showed that certain concessions made by the United States to Canada exceed those of America to France for the same products.

The committee decided to call the attention of the Cabinet to the matter from the most favored nation point of view.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Despatches from London and Paris foreboding efforts by the English and French Governments to secure from this country equal concessions in tariff reductions to those granted to Canada by the pending reciprocity agreement were brought to the attention of President Taft this afternoon.

Both England and France have treaties with the United States which grant them the privileges given to the most favored nation. The claim is made by officials of these countries that under the treaty the United States cannot negotiate tariff reductions with Canada without granting equal reductions to them.

The stand taken by the President on this question, however, is that the proposed agreement is a reciprocal one, and that the United States is not bound by the nature of a contract or bargain, in which for every reduction given to Canada this country receives a return benefit.

The President, however, holds that so long as the reciprocity agreement is strictly a bargain no other country can claim concessions under a most favored nation clause. If, however, an agreement were made by Congress granting to Canada tariff reductions without demanding any reciprocal reduction the United States would be obliged under its treaty obligations to grant an equal reduction on the commodities affected by very nation holding the privilege by treaty of the most favored nation.

## TREATY WITH JAPAN IN EFFECT.

**Ratifications Exchanged at Tokio—Mikado Congratulates President.**

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

Tokio, Japan, April 4.—The exchange of ratifications of the treaty between the United States and Japan which has been approved by the United States Senate and the Japanese Diet took place at the imperial palace this afternoon. The Emperor and Mr. O'Brien, the American Ambassador, took luncheon at the palace at 3 o'clock, after which the exchange took place.

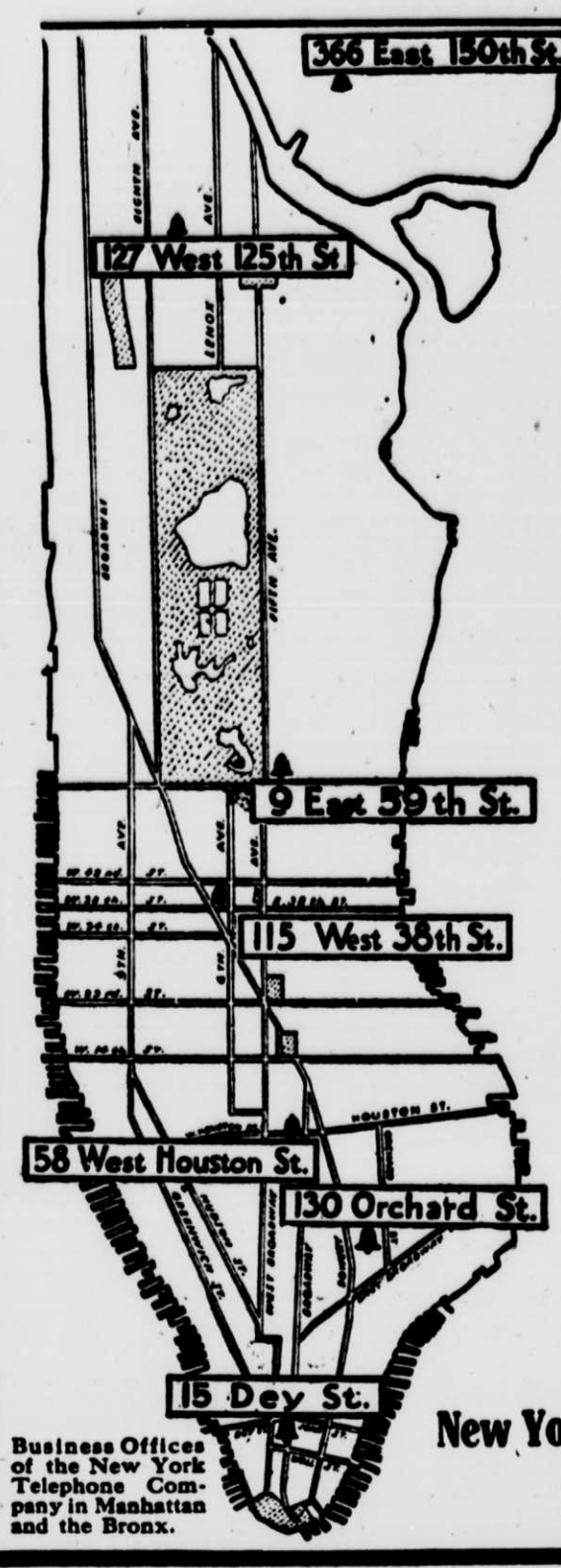
The Emperor expressed great personal satisfaction at the conclusion of the treaty and sent a message to President Taft congratulating him on the part he had taken in the happy result.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—On the occasion of the ratification of the new treaty with Japan to-day the Emperor of Japan sent to the President, through Ambassador O'Brien, the following message:

"I desire to express to you the sense of my high appreciation of your successful efforts and an assurance of my continued friendship."

"The President replied as follows: 'I desire to assure your Majesty of my deep appreciation of the friendly message sent through the American Ambassador on the occasion of the consummation of the new treaty between the United States and Japan. I am happy to join with your Majesty in the confident expectation that the treaty will result in binding still closer the two nations together and in the peoples of the United States and of Japan in amity and peace. I also beg to assure your Majesty of my hearty reciprocation of the sentiments of cordial friendship.'"

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## THE FETISH OF COMPETITION

**JUSTICE HOLMES SAYS WE OVERESTIMATE ITS VALUE.**

**Dissenting Opinion in Patent Medicine Case May Indicate His Attitude Toward Standard Oil and the Tobacco Trust in the Supreme Court.**

WASHINGTON, April 4.—A dissenting opinion read by Associate Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes of the United States Supreme Court in the proprietary medicine case decided yesterday furnished not only entertainment for the members of the bar of the court, but is thought by many to foreshadow a line of judicial reasoning that may play an important part in the Standard Oil and Tobacco cases, now under advisement by the court.

Justice Holmes was alone in his dissent. He was commenting upon that part of the opinion of the majority of the court as announced by Associate Justice Hughes, which held that the contracts of a proprietary medicine manufacturing firm tended to create a perpetual monopoly and to destroy competition. On this point Justice Holmes indicated in a few observations on the subject of political economy.

"The conclusion is reached by extending a certain conception of public policy to a new sphere," said Justice Holmes. "On such matters we're in a perilous country. I think that at least it is safe to say that the most enlightened judicial policy is to let the people manage their own business in their own way unless the ground for interference is very clear."

"What, then, is the ground upon which we interfere in the present case? Of course it is not the interest of the producer. No one, I judge, cares for that. It hardly can be the interest of subordinate vendors, as there seems no particular reason for preferring them to the originator and first vendor; the product. Perhaps it may be assumed to be in the interest of the consumers and the public."

Then it was that after a significant pause Justice Holmes admitted that he was not in accord with some of his colleagues in their views of public policy. It was upon this point that he seemed to foreshadow his own probable attitude in dealing with the Standard Oil and tobacco cases, in which the alleged destruction of competition and the monopolistic action of the trusts appeared to be the sum of offending against the spirit of our laws and traditions.

"On that point I confess that I am in a minority as to the larger issues that are concerned here," said Justice Holmes. "I think that we greatly exaggerate the value and importance to the public of competition in the production of distribution of any article (here it is only tobacco) as fixing a fair price. What really fixes that is the competition of conflicting desires."

"We, none of us, can have as much as we want of all the things that we want. Therefore we have to choose. As soon as the price of something that we want goes above the point at which we are willing to give up other things to have that, we cease to buy it and buy something else."

"We can course along with things that we can get along without. There may be necessities that sooner or later must be dealt with, like short rations in a shipwreck, but they are not Dr. Miles' medicines."

## ADOPT OFFICIAL TRANSLATION.

**England and U. S. Discussing an English Version of Declaration of London.**

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, April 4.—Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Secretary, announced in the House of Commons this afternoon that the United States had agreed to discuss the question of the English translation of the Declaration of London.

This is the international agreement which is to govern